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THE GENUS CRYPTOTOMUS COPE

A recent examination of the type species (*C. roseus* Cope), compared with other members of this genus, convinces me that at least two well-marked groups occur, which may be admitted to sub-generic rank. They may be set forth as follows:

Sub-genus *Cryptotomus* Cope.

Type *Cryptotomus roseus* Cope.

Body elongate, labroid in appearance. Front profiles attenuate. Cutting-edge of jaw teeth formed of several overlapping series, each tooth distinct, and posterior flaring out behind. Scales on breast greatly enlarged. One row of large scales on cheek. Dorsal spines very flexible.

One species, brightly colored.

Sub-genus *Nicholsina* sub-gen. nov.

Type *Cryptotomus beryllinus* Jordan and Swain.

Body moderately long, scaroid in appearance. Front profiles gently convex. Cutting-edge of jaw teeth formed of nearly continuous or single series, with only few anterior distinct. Free posterior canines frequent. Scales mostly uniform in size, not enlarged on breast. Cheek with one or two rows of large scales. Dorsal spines flexible.

Several species, small, and usually of dull or olive coloration. Besides the type, they are *C. dentiens* (Poey), *C. retractus* (Poey), *C. ustus* (Valenciennes) and *C. auropunctatus* (Valenciennes), in America.

Dedicated to Mr. John T. Nichols, of the American Museum of Natural History.

HENRY W. FOWLER,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A NOTE ON A DRAWING OF CARANX BARTHOLOMAEI CUVIER & VALEN- CIENNES.

In the Fishes of North and Middle America, Jordan & Evermann (Bull. 47, U. S. Nat. Mus. vol. iv., 1900), plate CXLII, fig. 389 is erroneously labelled *Caranx latus*. This drawing was made by H. L. Todd from a specimen collected by Vinal N. Ed-

wards at Woods Hole, Mass., U. S. National Museum No. 20247. Upon examining the fish in the container to which this number is given (labeled *C. fallax*), the writer found seven specimens, six of these were *C. bartholomaei* and one was *C. latus*. From the form of the fish, the lack of elevation of anterior rays of soft dorsal and anal; the greater number of soft rays (26 dorsal rays in drawing, 21 or 22 in *latus*; 22 anal rays in drawing, 16 to 18 in *latus*); the absence of a black blotch on opercle; the short maxillary, its tip not reaching anterior margin of pupil, and curved and straight portions of lateral line subequal, it is evident that the drawing was made from one of the specimens of *C. bartholomaei*.

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DEKAY'S SNAKE IN THE LATE FALL

Previous to November 26, 1914, there were several drops of temperature to below the freezing point, 18 degrees above zero being reached on one occasion. On the above date, the weather was milder, the thermometer registering as high as 50 degrees. While the writer was walking near the corner of Kingsbridge Road and University Avenue, he found a young DeKay's snake (*Storeria dekayi*), about 8cm. in length. It was quite active and when released, quickly disappeared under the dried grass.

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